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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/563,105	12/30/2005	Misao Takakusaki	1592-0159PUS1	4561

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EXAMINER

SONG, MATTHEW J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1792

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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10/31/2008

ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

mailroom@bskb.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/563,105	Applicant(s) TAKAKUSAKI ET AL.	
	Examiner MATTHEW J. SONG	Art Unit 1792	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 July 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1-3 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kashima et al (JP 07-086162), an English Abstract and Computer Translation (CT) are provided.

Kashima et al discloses a method of forming a heterostructure film comprising supplying a group IIIa and Va material to grow an IIIaVa thin film using gas source molecular beam epitaxy (Abstract, Fig 1, and CT [0005]-[0007]), this reads on a applicant's first step of irradiating a molecular beam of at least one group III element and a molecular beam of a first group V element to form a first compound semiconductor layer. Kashima et al also discloses supply to a substrate of a Va group material is suspended and t2 time discontinuation of the supply of all thin film raw materials to a substrate is carried out to terminate growth of the IIIaVa thin film (Abstract, Fig 1 and CT [0005]), this reads on applicant's second step of stopping the irradiation of the molecular beam of the group III element and the molecular beam of the first group V element and halting growth until an amount of the first group V element supplied is reduced to 1/10 or less of that in the first step because Kashima et al teaches a time period t2 where all raw materials are suspended which reads on reducing a supply of the first group V element to 0 and because Kashima et al teaches closing the shutter to the molecular source beam

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which would result in 0 irradiation from the source cell (CT [0002]). Kashima et al also teaches supplying a Vb and IIIb material to grow a IIIbVb thin film after the time period t2. (Abstract and [0005]). Kashima et al also teaches forming a heterostructure of InGaAs and InP (CT [0007] and Fig 2, 4 and 5), this reads on applicant's etch stopper layer on the first compound semiconductor layer where the etch stopper being composed of the second compound semiconductor layer which is different from the first compound semiconductor layer because Kashima et al teaches the same materials as applicant for the etch stopper layer (See instant claim 3).

Referring to claim 2, Kashima et al teaches the first step, the second step and the third step, as discussed previously.

Referring to claims 3 and 5, Kashima et al teaches a first compound semiconductor of InGaAs and a second layer of InP. (CT [0007] and Fig 4-5).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out

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the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. Claims 4 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kashima et al (JP 07-086162), an English Abstract and Computer Translation (CT) are provided, as applied to claims 1-3 and 5 above, and further in view of Watanabe (US 6,229,162).

Kashima et al teaches all of the limitations of claim 4, as discussed previously, except a first layer of InP or InGaP and a second layer of InAlAs or InGaAs. Kashima et al does teach forming a heterostructure with a first layer of InGaAs and a second layer of InP, thus the order of the first and second layer is the feature which is not explicitly taught.

In a method of forming a semiconductor device, note entire reference, Watanabe teaches forming a photodiode comprising an InP etching stop layer **16**, an InAlAs cap layer **17**, an InGaAs second etching stop layer **18**, an InP etching stop layer **19**, an InAlAs cap layer and a InGaAs contact layer **111** grown using gas source molecular beam epitaxy. (Abstract, col 8, ln 35-50 and Fig 1).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kashima et al by using a first layer of a InP **16** and a second layer of InAlAs **17** or InGaAs **18** as a second layer, as taught by Watanabe to produce a useful device.

Response to Arguments

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5. Applicant's arguments filed 7/9/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., "that irradiation be stopped when the concentration of the Va element is 1/10 or less of the initial concentration of this element" (pg 7 of the remarks)) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). The claimed second step merely requires stopping the irradiation of the molecular beam of the group III and group V materials to halt growth until the beam intensity of the group V material is reduced to 1/10 or less than that in the first. This feature is disclosed by Kashima et al because Kashima et al teaches suspending the of all thin film raw materials to the substrate is interrupted (CT [0006]) for a time period t2 and Kashima et al teaches shutter are closed to the source cells (CT [0002]) which reads on an irradiation of 0 when the shutters are closed.

Applicant's argument directed to the translation to the written reply in connection with PCT/JP2004/006144 is noted but is not persuasive. The Examiner is not bound by the opinion of the PCT office. The rejection of record is proper for the reasons stated above; therefore the rejection is maintained.

Applicant's arguments of unexpected results and superior results is noted but is not found persuasive. First, the rejection of record is based on 35 U.S.C. 102 and cannot be overcome by secondary considerations. Second, there is no evidence of unexpected results. Applicant has

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provided a conclusionary statement of unexpected results without providing sufficient evidence to support the claim of unexpected results.

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MATTHEW J. SONG whose telephone number is (571)272-1468. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Kornakov can be reached on 571-272-1303. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Matthew J Song
Examiner
Art Unit 1792

MJS
October 27, 2008

/Robert M Kunemund/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1792